

Bangor Courier Feb 25, 1845

recently approved in March 1845, has incensed many and is quite important. It appears that statements made by the mover of the order, which it not susceptible of explanation, would implicate certain high officers of the government in being privy to and of aiding a gross attempted fraud upon the national government—not less than the attempt to obtain, by fraudulent means, the allowance of certain claims growing out of the Aroostook expedition which had been rejected by the State. It was stated that these claims had been presented to the accounting officers at Washington on the ground of **THEIR HAVING BEEN PAID BY THE STATE**, and that they are endorsed by high officers in the State, and under their official sanction, as having been allowed by the State.

The Journal remarks that it is understood those claims have been suspended and the situation in which they were placed has hung up with them legal and equitable claims of the State. It is well for the representatives of the people to give this matter a thorough sifting and expose the wrong if there be any, or clear those now open to suspicion.

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erful eloquence and great effect. The meetings are taken the proudest and most useless of all expeditions—the Campaign of Rangoon—still, at that dreadful night, seem reeling around their camp fires, in all the frantic wildness and horrible convulsions of despair and insanity. The horrors of that night were doubly increased by the fearful scenes that were enacted in the principal square of Kowno. On every side were piles of broken casks which the soldiers in their frenzy had pillaged from the magazines, and from the liquors they contained, a pool had been formed in the middle of the square, from which more than two thousand men sipped the fatal draught, became intoxicated, benumbed with cold, and were frozen to death upon the snow.

It was, indeed, pitiful to look upon the squalid ranks of Tattered, bewildered, and dying soldiers, who, on the next morning, were filed out upon the banks of the Niemen; there they stood—the doomed emblems of the "pomp and circumstance of War"—and in the graphic description of a French officer who was present, where they stood "like ghosts returned from the infernal regions, and fearfully looking behind, beheld with horror the savage countries where they had suffered so much!"

Fourteen long and dreary days, had these haggard remnants of the mightiest and most ill fated army ever congregated on earth since the days of Cambyses, urged on their bloody retreat, harassed on every side by the impetuous, savage, and deadly salvoes of flying squadrons of Cossacks, and by the murderous discharges of Russian artillery which were constantly poured down upon them. The affecting scenes at the bridge of Beresina, where many hundreds were smothered and crushed to death in a frigidal contention to gain a crossing, and where thousands upon thousands were lost beneath the waves; the terrible slaughter of Wilna, where more than twenty thousand soldiers, whose weakness prevented their escape, fell into the hands of the Allies—these were but a small portion of the heart-rending scenes which contributed to the terrors of that fourteen day's march in the retreat of Napoleon. From Wilna to the banks of the Niemen, says Labame

"The route was covered with soldiers, who no longer retained the human form, and whom the enemy disdained to make prisoners. Some had lost their hearing, others their speech, and many by excessive cold and hunger, were reduced to a state of tragic stupidity, in which they roasted the dead bodies of their comrades for food or even gnawed their own hands and arms! Some were so weak, that, unable to lift a piece of wood or roll a stone towards the fires they had kindled, they sat down on the dead bodies of their comrades, and with a haggard countenance steadfastly gazed upon the burning coals.—No sooner was the fire extinguished, than these living spectres, unable to rise, fell by the side of those on whom they had sat. We saw many who were absolutely insane. To warm their frozen feet, they plunged them naked into the middle of the fire. Some with a convulsive laugh, threw themselves into the flames and perished in the most horrible convulsions, and uttering the most piercing cries; while others equally insane, immediately followed them, and experienced the same fate."

Truly the words of St. Paul were fearfully verified. *"Destruction and misery are in their ways."*

Let the reader bear in mind that all the nations were *professed Christians*, who were engaged in the campaign which exhibited such scenes as that described above. Yes, they were *professed Christians* who thus stepped so many acres of earth in human blood, and as competent authority has shown, swept into eternity Five Hundred Thousand Victims during that single campaign. What a fact to be presented at the bar of God whose gospel is "*peace and good will to men*!" O, when I look back upon the sanguinary career of the Caesars, the Alexanders and the blood-beaten Napoleon; when I contemplate the long catalogue of injustice, rapine and sorrow, and woe, with which *War* has clothed the human race, I am cheered by the reflection, that the sublime precepts which were uttered by our Savior on the Mount, are already beginning to unite in one *sacred, glorious brotherhood* the whole family of man. I rejoice that the day of millennial visitation is drawing near, and with the poet, I can but exclaim,

"Yes, it shall come!—E'en now mine eyes behold The glorious and the wished-for scene unfold: The Prince of Peace his promised blessing sends,— Our world begins to sing *millennial joys!*"

Christendom is waking to other sounds than those of the cannon's roar, the death shriek of the mangled, and the wail-of-woe which violence and war have wrung from the depths of humanity. The night, so dark so long, so bloody, is relieved by the rays of approaching

morning of December 12, while lying-to in a gale of wind, while impudently floundering over, turned helplessly upon the waves, with the long, jagged guns. They were swept of everything movable, and the big works gone. The rest of the crew stood to the wreck, on which they remained 24 days, during which time their sufferings for want of water were intense.

No less than nine vessels perished them during this period, without affording the least relief. On the 6th of Jan. the American ship *Tamerlane*, Captain Theobald, from Savannah, bound to Liverpool, hove in sight, bore down, and took off the famished wretches, and brought them to Liverpool.—[Wilmer's Am. News Letter.]

Farther Particulars.

On the 11th day a piece of canvas was affixed to the mainmast, which was intended to serve as a bucket to catch what rain water might run down the mast. The only provisions were a few beef bones and pork rinds. On the 6th of the present month the American ship *Tamerlane* Capt. Theobald, from Savannah, bound to Liverpool, hove in sight, bore down, and took off the famished wretches, and brought them to this port. At the time of their rescue, almost every inch of clothing had disappeared from their backs, their frocks being the only covering. Their bodies resembled in color and appearance marble statues rather than those of living men. Nothing, according to the statement of the survivors, could exceed the kindness of the good Capt. Theobald.

He caused their bodies to be rubbed with camphorated spirits; he fed them sparingly at first, and only allowed them a pint of water daily until they began to improve under his hands when he gave them a more generous diet. Our excellent townsmen, Mr. Charles Ware, who has always a hand open as melting charity for merit, in whatever shape he finds it, has opened a subscription at his office, Waterloo road, for the relief of the unfortunate Captain Philbrook.—The amount already exceeds £25, and it promises to be more substantial. It ought to be so.

In reference to the above unfortunate wreck, we have received the following from our esteemed friend the American consul at this port:—

"U. States Consulate, Liverpool Jan. 29, 1845.

"Gentlemen.—Should you consider the following of interest to your American patrons, please give it an insertion:—

"Brig. *Gazelle*, of Canopus, (Me.) Daniel Philbrook, Master Inden with lumber from Bassett (Me.) on the sixth of December. On the 12th of the same month at 5 a.m., in lat. 37° 36', and lon. 69° 30', in a gale, the vessel was thrown on her beam ends, cleared of deck load, her fore-mast went by the board; she righted full of water.

"Robert Dyson, age 49, of Jefferson, and Samuel Warren, age 21, of Isabro, (Me.) seamen, and Cyrus Burton, age 21, colored cook, were drowned in the cabin.

"Capt. Philbrook, mate, Samuel M. Haskell, and Paul Sawyer, seamen, remained on deck 24 days, and were taken from their perilous situation on the 4th instant, by Capt. Thenbald, of the ship *Tamerlane*, of Wiscasset, Me. They had been eleven days without water, covered with sores, and clothing perfectly rotten. They arrived in this port on the 22d inst. I have caused the men to be clothed, the mate sent to a boarding house, and the seamen to the hospital. They are fast recovering. In a few days they will be able to ship for America. There cannot be too much praise given to Capt. Thenbald for this act of humanity, which rescued these men from an untimely death.

"With great respect, you ob't servant,
"JOEL W. WHITE,
"To the Editor of
"Wilmer & Smith's European Times."

Fairbank Convicted.

Fairbank, indicted for stealing slaves in connection with Delia Webster, was tried at Lexington, Ky. on the 13th inst. When arraigned he plead not guilty to the several indictments found against him; but after the jury were empanelled and sworn, that plea was withdrawn, and the plea of guilty entered, by the desire of the prisoner, who threw himself entirely upon the mercy of the jury. Being allowed to make an address to the jury he avowed himself an Abolitionist, but pled the force of education to palliate the enormity of his offence, which he declared was more plain to him on reflection, than heretofore. The jury sentenced him to five years confinement in the Penitentiary on each of the three indictments, making fifteen years in all; but the judgment of the Court was reserved till the following day.

Boston Municipal Election.
At the eighth trial to elect a Mayor in Boston on Friday, the vote stood for

Parker, (Whig)	4403
Davis, (Native)	4873
Scattering,	325

Mr. Davis is therefore elected Mayor. The Native American party expressed a great deal of joy at the result, and fired powder enough to wake up the Whigs.

The Augusta Age gives the following as

with her sister both of whom have been in the service of the Queen of the Netherlands, where it was serving in an Encampment about the Duke of York. It seems that Emma despatched a coaster to the United States E France to oppose the Union. The coast right of search if I posed alliance

Arrival of the Twenty Three
The Hibernia ar-
day.

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appear to be confr-

The Marquis of
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in Ireland.

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The Merchants
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cotton.

**Arrest and Exec-
surgent**

Accounts from S-
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Gen. Prim, so ampi-
be permitted to ret-

A letter from Loc-
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by his brother-in-
killed in endeavor

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their capture caused
met his fate with a;
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along with Zurban
not the fact.

Letters from Ron-
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The Herald stat-
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the cause of Islamic

Important from :

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The general be-
would be condemne-
executed.

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dered throughout th-
glorious event of th-

Santa Anna.

Government has i-
document of the Arm-
return and resume ti-
Capt. D. Jose San-
the fallen President
the morning of the

paid to any individual under the provisions of a resolution approved in March 1843, has much significance and is quite important. It appears that statements were made by the mover of the order, which if not susceptible of explanation, would implicate certain high officers of the government in being privy to and of aiding a gross attempted fraud upon the national government—not less than the attempt to obtain, by fraudulent means, the allowance of certain claims growing out of the Aroostook expedition which had been rejected by the State. It was stated that these claims had been presented to the accounting officers at Washington on the ground of **THEIR HAVING BEEN PAID BY THE STATE**, and that they are endorsed by high officers in the State, and under their official sanction, as having been allowed by the State.

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morning or December."

This may have been the result of the last trial in the York Conference, when they were passing sentence. An unsuccessful shot at the Duke of N.

It seems that Eng. were despatched into a counter move United States En France to oppose the Union. The count right of search if France had posed alliance.

Arrival of the Twenty Three. The Hibernia arr day.

Not a word of in packets.

The Queen and royal visit to the Du

There had been death of the Emperor appear to be confirmed.

The Marquis of a reduction of 20 rents of his farm in Ireland.

The Repeal q thrown into the st different and one quest Act has etc not only among the higher orders occasioned by this subord, when it had opened for the purpose of Church with the vision for the clat giving the C jales.

The Merchant example of the memorialized fo cotton.

Arrest and Ex surge Accounts from intelligence that Gen. Prim, so as permitted to r

A letter from the capture of Z by his brother killed in endev

The Governor: the prisoners in their capture can met his late wit. ting his reputati ly stated that C. along with Zut not the fact.

Letters from most alarming dinas are on th His holiness is age.

The Herald from Morocco, most deplorable several towns. with France the Emperor w represented to the cause of ls

News has b Mexico, statin tered in an at a friend with Governmen Santa Anna. The genera would be conc executed.

Public trans out Mexico, a dered through glorious eve Santa Anna. Government document of the return and res Capt. D. J. the fallen Pre the morning Senor S.

The Augusta Age gives the following as the result of the late trial in the York Conference, when they were passing sentence.